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April 1943, when his brigade destroyed an Ustashi and Home Defense unit. He was commended by the headquarters of the 6th Slavonian Corps for his able leadership in battle. In the autumn of 1944, he participated in the major offensive of Slavonian units for the liberation of Podravina and was commended by the headquarters of the X Corps for his part in this offensive.

At present, Antolovic is a major general (general-major) in the Yugoslav Army.

Milan Antoncic: He was born 2 October 1918 to a worker's family in Gospic. He completed elementary school and 4 years of secondary school in Gospic in 1934, but was too poor to continue his studies. He graduated from the School of Non-commissioned Officers in 1937 and served in various places after that date. He was sympathetic to the Communist Party even before the war.

When Yugoslavia capitulated, Antoncic was captured by the Germans, but escaped and lived underground near Rankovicevo until he joined the Partisans. In July 1941, he established contact with the Kraljevo Detachment and joined on 20 July. He distinguished himself early by his bravery and able leadership. He was appointed company commander in October 1941. During the First Enemy Offensive he showed exemplary bravery. When the 1st Proletarian Brigade was organized in December 1941, he became a company commander in the brigade. He became a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party in August 1942. During the Fourth Offensive, he participated as artillery commander of the 1st Proletarian Division and became a battalion commander in May 1943. In January 1944, he was appointed commander of the 1st Brigade of the 6th Proletarian Division and in December 1944 became artillery commander of the division.

Antoncic distinguished himself by his able leadership and heroism in the battles for the liberation of Rankovicevo in 1941, in the Fourth and Fifth Offensives, and in the battles for the liberation of Serbia in 1944.

At present, Antoncic is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Mitar Bakic: He was born on 7 November 1908 in the village of Berislavci, Titograd Srez. He completed secondary school in Titograd in 1927 and the Law Faculty in Belgrade in 1931. He worked as a lawyer's assistant in Belgrade and later as an employee of the Ministry of Finance in Zagreb. He has been sympathetic to the labor movement since his secondary school days. While attending the Law Faculty he participated in the activities of Marxist circles and in various demonstrations. He became a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1932. He helped organize party cells during his compulsory military training in Sarajevo in 1932 and later worked in the local party organization in Belgrade. Later in Zagreb he worked in the Commission for Recruiting Volunteers for Spain. While a member of the Central Council (Centralni odbor) of Yugoslavia, he worked for the unification of national movements into a single labor party, and on the editorial staffs of progressive publications.

Bakic was arrested for his revolutionary work in 1936. After 1938, he worked very successfully in organizing party cells in the army and later became a member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

In April 1941, Bakic was sent by the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party to Montenegro to do party work. Here, he worked on organizing the uprising of the Montenegrin people. In July 1941, when the Provisional Supreme Command of the National Liberation Army of Montenegro, Boka, and the Sandzak was established, he became a member of it. He went to Supreme Headquarters in October 1941 and in November 1941 was elected member of the Main National Liberation Council of Serbia. In March 1942, he was again sent to Montenegro as a delegate of Supreme Headquarters. In April 1942 he was appointed commissar of the Main Headquarters of the Partisan Detachments of Montenegro and Boka. In June 1942, when

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the 4th Montenegrin Proletarian Brigade was organized, he was appointed its commissar and remained in this post until November 1942, when he was appointed commissar of the 2d Proletarian Division. In August 1943 he became commissar of the II Shock Corps. In mid-1944 he was appointed secretary of the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia. When the government of Yugoslavia was organized in March 1945, he was appointed general secretary of the federal government.

Bakic rendered extraordinary service in the liberation of Yugoslavia and of the Yugoslav people with his tireless work in organizing the armed uprising of the Montenegrin people, his heroism in battle, and his able leadership of units which won a number of brilliant victories under his command.

Ante Banina: He was born to a farm family on 6 April 1915 in the village of Iz Veli, Preko Srez. He completed six years in the elementary school in Iz Veli. Because of his poverty, he went to learn a trade through the "Hrvatska Radisa" organization. He completed his apprenticeship and 3 years in the artisans' school in Cakovec in 1932. After that he worked as a house painter in Zagreb, where he came in contact with progressive blue-collar workers and immediately joined the revolutionary labor movement. He participated actively in the work of the URS. He became a member of the Communist Party in November 1939. He worked for various enterprises in Split before the war started.

After Yugoslavia's capitulation, Banina worked on preparing an armed uprising in the Zadar area by collecting arms and organizing armed groups. Since he was a known Communist, he went underground in July 1941 to avoid being arrested by the Italians. In November 1941, he left Dalmatia for Lika with 30 Dalmatian Partisans and joined the "Marko Oreskovic" Battalion, which played an important role in strengthening brotherhood and unity between Lika and Dalmatia.

Because of his heroism, Banina soon became a company commissar, and in May 1942 commander of the 1st Proletarian Battalion of Croatia. He served with distinction, especially in the battles near Knin when he continued to fight against the Italians although gravely wounded. In March 1943 he became commander of the 16th Brigade (Banija Brigade), and in August 1943 commander of the 9th Dalmatian Division. During the German attack on Drvar in May 1944, he distinguished himself against the German paratroops.

At present, Banina is a major general in the Yugoslav Army.

Rade Basic: He was born to a poor farm family on 21 March 1919 in the village of Donji Garevci, Prijedor Srez. He completed elementary school in the village of Orlovci in 1930 and secondary school in Prijedor in 1938. He studied law in Belgrade until 1941. While in secondary school and in the university, he sympathized with the labor movement and was active in progressive student organizations. In April 1941 he became a member of the SKOJ (Savez Komunisticke omladine Jugoslavijske, Association of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia).

Immediately after Yugoslavia was occupied, Basic established connections with party members and became active in preparing for an armed uprising in the villages of Prijedor Srez. In June 1941 he became a member of the party. He joined the Partisan Detachment in Kozara on 27 July 1941, participated in small skirmishes, and proved to be a brave and well-disciplined soldier. In October 1941 he became a company political delegate, and in January 1942 a company commissar in the 2d Krajina (Kozara) Detachment. He distinguished himself as one of the bravest leaders in the major enemy offensive against Kozara and was wounded. In November 1942 he was appointed battalion commissar in the 5th Kozara Brigade, and in September 1943 brigade commissar of the 11th Division. In December 1944 he was appointed commissar of the 10th Division and remained in this post until the end of the war.

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Basic was awarded two decorations for gallantry, for extraordinary bravery, and leadership, and was elected People's Deputy for Prijedor Srez.

At present, Basic is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Edi Brajnik: He was born on 16 August 1922 in Kamnik to a poor white-collar worker's family. He completed elementary school in Kamnik and Murska Sobota and the gymnasium in Murska Sobota and Ljubljana in 1941. While in the gymnasium, he was active in breaking up demonstrations of Fascist students and was active against the Hitler Youth in the gymnasium. In 1939 he joined with progressive youth in Ljubljana and became a member of the SKOJ in November. He became a member of the party in May 1941.

After June, Brajnik participated in organizing fighting groups in Ljubljana and in sabotage and diversionary activities. When the police heard of his work he went underground in August 1941 as a member of the VOS (Varnostna obveščevalna služba, Security Intelligence Service). In October 1941 he became commander of the VOS group, and commander of a section the following February. In March 1942 he was appointed commander of the VOS for Slovenia and became a member of the Central Commission of the VOS. In February 1944 he accepted a post in the Commission of the Interior of the SNDS (Slovenski Narodni osvobodilni svet, Slovenian National Liberation Council). In May 1944 he took a position in the OZN (Organ Zastite Naroda, Organization For People's Security) of Yugoslavia.

Brajnik rendered great service to the VOS through his tireless work, great devotion, and exemplary heroism.

At present, Brajnik holds the rank of colonel.

Petar Brajovic: He was born on 29 June 1915 to the family of a poor blue-collar worker in the village of Rijeka Crnojevica, Cetinje Srez. After graduating from the gymnasium, he enrolled in the Lower School of the Military Academy, from which he graduated as an air force officer (pilot) in 1940.

Brajovic joined the progressive labor movement when he was in the sixth year of the gymnasium and participated in various demonstrations with other youth. He became a member of the party in February 1942.

Immediately after Yugoslavia's capitulation, Brajovic participated actively in preparing for an uprising under the leadership of the party organization in the Kosmet. In July 1942 he helped organize detachments. He became company commander of the Pec Detachment the same month, and battalion commander in September. At the end of 1941 he was appointed commander of the Metohija Detachment. In 1942 he was consulting officer in the Operational Staff of the Kosmet, and at the end of 1942 commander of the Sar Planina Detachment; during this time he was very successful in mobilizing new soldiers and in developing the National Liberation movement. In November 1943, when the first Macedonian-Kosovo brigades were organized, he became their commander. He became commander of a group of battalions in April 1944. The following September, he was appointed commander of the 4th Operational Zone and commander of the 48th Division. In October 1944 he became commander of the XVI Macedonian Corps. After the liberation of Macedonia, he went to the Kosmet and became deputy commander, at the end of 1944, of the Operational headquarters of the Kosmet, and in February 1945, commander of the 52d Kosmet Division.

In the Liberation War, Brajovic was always a brave and able commander who very often led assaults against the enemy. He also fought in Greece and Albania. In February 1944 he distinguished himself as brigade commander of the well-known "Bogomil Expedition" of Macedonian units; for this service he was commended by the Main Headquarters of Macedonia. Later, he distinguished himself in the battles for the liberation of Kicevo, Debar, Skoplje, and other places.

At present, Brajovic is a major general in the Yugoslav Army.

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Savo Buric: He was born to a poor farm family on 11 January 1915 in the village of Sagrađe, Cetinje Srez. He completed elementary school in Danilovgrad and the gymnasium in Cetinje in 1934. He studied law in Belgrade until 1941. As a university student he belonged to the progressive political group "Narodni Student" (The National Student). He became a member of the party in 1939.

After Yugoslavia's capitulation, Buric returned to his birthplace and participated in organizing an armed uprising in Katunska Nahiya. He commanded a preparatory detachment until the start of armed operations. During the first days of the uprising, he became a company commander in the Lovcen Battalion. When the Montenegro-Sandzak Detachment was organized, he joined it. In December 1941 he became a company commander in the 1st Proletarian Brigade. In August 1942 he was appointed battalion commander, in July 1943 commander of the 5th Montenegrin Brigade, and then commander of the 4th Proletarian Brigade. In July 1944 he became commander of the 3d Division.

Buric distinguished himself in the Liberation War as a courageous and able commander. He distinguished himself especially in the battle for Plevlje in 1941, during the march of the Proletarian Brigades to Bosanska Krajina in 1942, during the liberation of Konjic, Livno, and Jajce in 1942, during the Fifth Offensive, in the fighting around Celebic, and as commander of the 3d Shock Division in Montenegro in 1943 and 1944. Being unassuming and gregarious, Buric soon became very popular with both soldiers and civilians.

At present, Buric is a lieutenant colonel general (general-pot pukovnik) in the Yugoslav Army.

Nikola Vidovic: He was born to a farm family on 28 March 1917 in the village of Stipan, Vrgin Most Srez. He completed the elementary school in Stipan in 1928 and 3 years in the artisans' school in Glina in 1935. After completing his apprenticeship, he engaged in farming for a short time and was then employed in Zagreb until 1938. After completing his military training, he worked in the Military Technical Bureau in Kragujevac until 1941 and started working in the progressive revolutionary labor movement in Kragujevac. After consistently carrying out all its orders, he was admitted to the Yugoslav Communist Party in February 1940.

After Yugoslavia was occupied, Vidovic participated, under the direction of the local party organization, in preparation for an uprising in Kragujevac. Later, upon the party's orders, he went to his native village, where he established connections with party members, organized Partisan units, and conducted the first attacks against the Ustashi in Vrgin Most Srez. From 23 July he commanded the "Stipan" Detachment, which soon created a liberated area and successfully repulsed Ustashi attacks. In December 1941 he was appointed a battalion commander in the 1st Partisan Kordun Detachment, and in June 1942 became its commander. When the 1st Kordun Brigade was organized in August 1942 he was appointed its first commander, because he had distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and commander. This brigade carried out a number of important and difficult assignments ordered by the Main Headquarters of Croatia, such as the march to Zumberak for the purpose of starting the National Liberation struggle near Zagreb, and the support given Slovenian units during the major Italian offensive in Ljubljana Province. He is responsible for the 1st Kordun Brigade's becoming one of the most popular units in Croatia. In May 1944 he was appointed commandant of the Kordun area.

Vidovic was a brave soldier and commander in every battle in which he participated. He distinguished himself especially in the fighting in Kordun in 1941, in the fighting in Zumberak in 1942, in the liberation of Tusilovic, and in the attack on Cazin. He was awarded the Partisan Star, First Class, and commended by higher headquarters several times.

At present, Vidovic is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

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Dimitrije "Zeko" Vojvodic: He was born to a farm family on 8 May 1908 in the village of Konjuhi, Andrijevisa Srez. He completed elementary school in Konjuhi in 1920, and the gymnasium in Ivangrad in 1929. He studied law in Belgrade until 1931 but had to give up his studies because of lack of funds. He engaged in farming until 1935, and from 1935 to 1940 was a blue-collar worker in Djakovica. Being a member of the progressive movement, he was arrested for distributing pamphlets in 1938. He was captured when Yugoslavia capitulated but escaped and returned to his village [Konjuhi?].

At the end of May 1941, Vojvodic began active work in the National Liberation movement, trained youth in handling arms, and taught them basic military science. He participated in the July uprising. Since he proved to be a brave soldier and an able leader, he was admitted to the party in August. In September 1941 he was appointed battalion commander of the Andrijevisa Detachment. When the 1st Proletarian Brigade was organized, he joined it and was an instructor of youth companies; in March 1942, he was appointed commander of a youth company. In November, he was appointed commander of the 1st Dalmatian Brigade. After the Fifth Offensive, he became commander of the 1st Brigade of the 7th Division, then chief of staff of the XI Corps, and in February 1945 commander of the 13th Shock Division.

Vojvodic participated in many battles during the Liberation War and distinguished himself in the battle for Plevlje in 1941, in the liberation of Livno and Jajce in 1942, and in the Fourth and Fifth offensives. He was commended for his heroism at Jajce when he was surrounded by Germans.

At present, Vojvodic is a major general in the Yugoslav Army.

Mihajlo "Crni" Vukajlovic: He was born to a farm family in 1919 in the village of Fogojevic, Arilje Srez. From the time he completed elementary school until 1941, he engaged in farming. After the uprising started, he was among the first to join the Partisans. After the 2d Proletarian Brigade was organized, he became a soldier in the 1st Battalion.

Vukajlovic was the bravest of the assault troops of the 2d Proletarian Brigade. He became a member of the party in April 1942. His exploits in the fight for Kupres in August 1942 are well known, when he led the assault and kept attacking Ustashi positions on Plazenica and Velike Vrate and forced the enemy out of the trenches. He distinguished himself in the fighting near Mrkonjic Grad and on Mount Okruglo, where he cut the barbed wire, threw grenades into the enemy trenches, and made it possible for his battalion to take enemy positions. He distinguished himself in the struggle for the liberation of Jajce in September 1942 and in taking the strong Ustashi position at Djusine, where he again led the assault and took the enemy bunkers one after another. In November 1942, Vukajlovic was seriously wounded by an air bomb and had to have a leg amputated. After this he continued in the war as a hospital commissar. He was commended several times for his heroism.

At present, Vukajlovic holds the rank of captain.

Radovan Vukanovic: He was born to a farm family on 1 June 1906 in the village of Rogami, Titograd Srez. He completed 8 years in the gymnasium in Titograd in 1925 and after that studied law at Belgrade University. While in the gymnasium, he joined the progressive labor movement and became a member of the SKOJ in 1924. In 1926 he was admitted to the party because of his very active work in the SKOJ. As a known Communist, he was unable to obtain government employment, so he worked as a private employee in Podgorica, Belgrade, and Pancevo.

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Immediately after Yugoslavia's capitulation, Vukanovic became active in organizing an armed uprising in the Titograd area. On the first day of the uprising in Montenegro, he fought against the Italians as a company commander of the Piperi Battalion. He distinguished himself and soon became chief of staff of the Zeta Partisan Detachment. In November 1941 he was appointed deputy commander of the Montenegro-Sandzak Detachment with which he fought for Plevlje. When the 1st Proletarian Brigade was organized, he became battalion commander. In November 1942 he was appointed commander of the 4th Proletarian Brigade, in March 1943 commander of the 3rd Shock Division, in August 1944 commander of the II Shock Corps, and in May 1945 commander of the Sixth Army.

Vukanovic distinguished himself as a calm, cold, courageous, and tenacious commander. He distinguished himself in the fight for the liberation of Livno in August 1942, when he pushed to the center of the city; in the defense of Livno; in the fighting at Arzano; in the second liberation of Livno in December 1942; in the liberation of Jablanica in 1943; in the victory against the Germans near Danilovgrad in 1944; and in the liberation of Sarajevo in April 1945. He was commended several times for his gallantry and successful leadership.

At present, Vukanovic is a lieutenant-colonel general in the Yugoslav Army.

Ljubo Vuckovic: He was born to a farm family on 22 January 1915 in Ljubotinje, Cetinje Srez. He completed elementary school in Ljubotinje and 4 years in the gymnasium in Cetinje in 1930. He graduated from the Lower School of the Military Academy in 1935. He was on duty in Mostar until 1941.

When Yugoslavia capitulated, Vuckovic was arrested by the Italians in Niksic and by the Ustashi in Mostar [sic] but escaped and returned to his birthplace. On the first day of the uprising in Montenegro, he was elected sergeant of the Lovcen Partisan Detachment, and distinguished himself by his bravery and leadership. He became a candidate for party membership in July 1941 and a party member in September. In October 1941 he was acting commander of the Lovcen Partisan Detachment and commander of the "13 Juli" Battalion. When the 4th Montenegrin Proletarian Brigade was organized, he was appointed commander of a battalion in the brigade. In October 1942 he was appointed commander of the 2d Dalmatian Brigade, and in June 1943 commander of the 4th Montenegrin Proletarian Brigade. In December he was appointed commander of the 2d Proletarian Division, in September 1944 commander of the XIII Serbian Corps, and later chief of staff of the Second Army.

Vuckovic distinguished himself especially as a soldier and commander in the action on the Sarajevo-Mostar railroad line in July 1942; in the fighting near Kupres in August 1942, for which he received a letter of commendation from Tito; in the Fourth and Fifth Offensives; with the Second Proletarian Division in the invasion of Serbia in April 1944; and in the liberation of Serbia.

At present, Vuckovic is a lieutenant-colonel general in the Yugoslav Army.

Milos Vuckovic: He was born to a farm family on 4 September 1914 in Ulcinj. After he completed elementary school and one year of secondary school in Ulcinj, he enrolled in the Military Music School in 1928.

After Yugoslavia's capitulation, Vuckovic escaped from a prisoner-of-war camp and joined Zecevic's and Martinovic's Chetnik Detachment which cooperated with the Partisans. After July 1941, he was in the Uzice Partisan Detachment and worked at persuading Chetniks to join the National Liberation struggle. In September 1941 he and six comrades joined the Valjevo Detachment. On this occasion he reported that a Chetnik group was preparing to attack the Macva Detachment. As company commander in the Valjevo Detachment, he participated in the liberation of Krupanj and in the attack on Sabac. He became a member of the

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party in October 1941. At the end of December, he was appointed a company commander in the 1st Proletarian Brigade then being organized. In April 1943 he became a battalion commander, and in October, chief of staff of the 13th Proletarian Brigade. At the end of the war he was chief of a section in the headquarters of the First Army.

Vuckovic distinguished himself by his heroic conduct at Bugojno, at Kupres, and at the Neretva. Ten days before the attack on Belgrade, he entered the city with radio equipment, captured two German officers, and transmitted invaluable information on the disposition and intentions of the enemy, for which he was awarded the Partisan Star.

At present Vuckovic is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Petar Gracanin: He was born on 22 August 1923 to a poor blue-collar worker's family in Svetozarevo. He completed elementary school in 1933 and then began a trade apprenticeship. From 1936 to 1941 he worked as a butcher's helper in Svetozarevo, Belgrade, and Kragujevac, and was active in the URS. Heeding the call of the party in July 1941, he was among the first to join the 2d Sumadija Detachment. When the 2d Proletarian Brigade was organized, he became a corporal in the 3d battalion. In March 1942, because of his heroism against the Ustashi at Han Pijesak, he became a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party. In August 1942 he was appointed a company commander, and at the beginning of 1944 a battalion commander. In June 1944 he was seriously wounded and sent to Italy for treatment. After his recovery and return, he became chief of the OZN for Morava Okrug.

Gracanin distinguished himself at Kupres, Stozer, and Koprivnica, during the Fourth Offensive in the liberation of Kalinovik; in the crossing of the Drina; and in the battles at Kolasin, Ivangrad, and Kosjeric. He was wounded five times. For his bravery in the Fifth Offensive, he was awarded the Partisan Star.

In 1943, Gracanin was promoted to the rank of captain. At present, he holds the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Cedo Grbic: He was born to a farm family on 8 April 1921 in the village of Rajic, Okucani Srez. He completed elementary school in Rajic, and the gymnasium in Nova Gradiska in 1939. He studied forestry in Zagreb. While a gymnasium student, he belonged to the progressive youth movement and became a member of the SKOJ in 1937. In 1939 - 1940 he was twice arrested for his work among youth in Zagreb.

When Yugoslavia capitulated, Grbic was in Zagreb, he fled to his native village and started preparing for the resistance against the occupation and the Ustashi. After May 1941 he worked on organizing an armed uprising and became a member of the party. In November 1941 he joined the Psunj Partisan Company and after several days was appointed commissar. Distinguishing himself by his able leadership and heroism, he was appointed battalion commissar in August 1942, and in February 1943 became commissar of the 12th Proletarian Slavonian Brigade. During 1943 he was commissar of a group of Partisan Detachments in Slavonija, and at the end of 1943 was appointed commissar of the 28th Slavonian Division. In 1944 he worked for a short time in the Slavonian Oblast Committee and then was sent to study. In May 1945 he was assigned to the Yugoslav Navy's Detachment for Protection of the People.

Grbic distinguished himself by his heroism and leadership in the liberation of Vocin, Podravska, Slatina, Lepoglava, Virovitica, and other places. In 1945 he was elected to the Federal Assembly from Novska-Okucani Srez.

At present, Grbic is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

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Branko Dude: He was born on 7 August 1913 to a farm family in Solin, Split Srez. He completed elementary school in Solin and a year in the gymnasium in Split. From 1934 - 1941, he worked in various factories and enterprises. When the war started in 1941, he was in Belgrade from where he went to Solin.

After June 1941, under the direction of the Split Party organization, Dude worked on organizing an uprising in Solin and participated in the first diversionary actions. He joined the Solin Partisan Company on 11 August 1941. In November 1941 he was arrested by the Italians in Solin, where he and several of his company had been active in diversionary actions and mobilizing new soldiers. In February 1942 he was released from jail for lack of evidence and again joined the Solin Company, where he was admitted to party membership. In April 1942 he became sergeant, in June commander of the 1st Dalmatian Shock Battalion, and later a battalion commander in the 1st Dalmatian Brigade. In November he was appointed brigade commander. During the Fourth and Fifth Offensives he served with units of the 9th Dalmatian and 2d Proletarian Divisions. In 1943 he was appointed commander of a group of detachments, and in 1945 deputy division commander.

Dude distinguished himself by his heroism and leadership in a number of actions in 1942, including the annihilation of the Chetnik regimental headquarters in Priskupija, the battle for Livno, the battles on the Neretva and Sutjeska rivers, the defense of Split in 1943, and the breaking up of the German landing on Drvar in 1944. He was commended several times for his bravery and able leadership by Supreme Headquarters, by the Main Headquarters of Croatia, and by the Headquarters of the VIII Corps.

At present, Dude is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Pane Djukic: He was born to a poor farm family on 8 August 1922 in the village of Kapljuh, Bosanski Petrovac Srez. His parents died when he was very young. After completing elementary school, he went to Krusevac, where he learned the tinsmith's trade, came in contact with progressive youth, and became active in the revolutionary labor movement.

When Yugoslavia was occupied, Djukic participated actively in the struggle against the people's enemies. He and a group of Communist youth set fire to a German gasoline storage depot in Krusevac in August 1941. Shortly afterwards he joined the Rasina Partisan Detachment. Because he distinguished himself by his gallantry, he was admitted to membership in the Yugoslav Communist Party in November 1941. During the war he was a company commander, commander of a shock battalion, and a brigade commander.

Djukic was very popular with both civilians and soldiers because of his outstanding heroism and leadership. He distinguished himself especially in the repeated raids to burn the factory in Krusevac and to liquidate agents and traitors. He led his battalion in the battle on Javor Planina. After assaults failed in the battle with the Germans in Lomnica, he led an assault of shock groups, overran German positions, and made it possible to destroy the enemy. He also distinguished himself in the fighting in Gornji Stepas, Mackovac, and Kosancic.

At present, Djukic holds the rank of colonel.

Vojin "Kostja" Djurasinovic: He was born on 27 December 1919 to a poor farm family in the village of Basta, Daruvar Srez. After completing elementary school in Basta, he went to Belgrade to learn the installation trade. He worked in Belgrade until 1940 and belonged to the progressive labor movement. He was serving his conscription period when Yugoslavia capitulated, by he avoided capture by the Germans and went to Belgrade.

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In July 1941, Djurasinovic burned German trucks as ordered by the party organization. He joined the Kosmaj Partisan Detachment in the middle of August. He distinguished himself by his bravery and was wounded in the battle in Gat. While lying wounded in Moravac, he was captured by Chetniks but escaped by swimming across the Kolubara. When some Partisan units were withdrawn from Serbia, he joined the Uzice Battalion. Being a progressive worker and an excellent soldier, he was admitted to membership in the Yugoslav Communist Party in December 1941 and soon became deputy company commissar. When the 2d Proletarian Brigade was organized, he joined it and became a company commissar in June 1942. In October 1943 he was appointed deputy battalion commissar. He became commissar of the 4th Battalion in July 1944, and in August deputy commissar of the 2d Proletarian Brigade.

Djurasinovic distinguished himself especially by his heroism in the attack on Kupres in August 1942, where he penetrated a fortified position as commander of a tank. The tank was put out of commission, and seven of his comrades were wounded. Although he too was seriously wounded, he and his comrades saved the tank and all the wounded. He also distinguished himself in the battles for Serbia in April 1944.

At present, Djurasinovic is a lieutenant colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Atanas Zabasnovski: He was born on 25 January 1925 to a farm family in Prilep. After completing elementary school, he was unable to continue his education because of lack of funds and engaged in farming. In 1941 he was admitted to membership in the SKOJ. He was very active in the National Liberation Movement, for which he delivered pamphlets, gathered arms, and worked among youth. Although twice arrested for this activity, he was released without disclosing anything to the enemy.

In October 1943, Zabasnovski joined the Partisans and soon became a soldier in the 1st Macedonian-Kosovo Brigade. He always set a heroic example while he was a brigade gunner and, later, a youth leader in the 41st Division. In his first battle in October 1943 he was the first to begin the assault against Bulgarian positions near Pusta Reka and almost singly forced the enemy to retreat. In 1944 in the battles in Klinska Lesa near Fustani, he again proved his exemplary courage. In May 1944, in the battles near Kavadar, he stopped a German assault with 10 volunteers. Although all of his comrades were killed and he was wounded by three bullets, he continued to fight until the brigade was able to move up to fighting positions. He became unusually popular with soldiers and civilians because of his heroism in the battles for the liberation of Macedonia and later in the battles on the Srem front.

Milan Zabukovec: He was born on 27 April 1923 to a farm family in the village of Zadobrovi, in Celje Srez. He became a blue-collar worker.

Immediately after Yugoslavia's capitulation, Zabukovec joined the youth organization in his area and started gathering arms and ammunition, distributing pamphlets, and engaging in similar activities. In recognition of his devoted work, he was admitted to membership in the SKOJ in the summer of 1941. In August 1941 he joined the first Partisan groups in Moljnik and Pugled near Ljubljana. He proved to be a very brave, intelligent, and able soldier. In November 1941 he became a rifleman in the 1st Battalion of the 2d Group of Detachments. In May 1942 he was sent to the Headquarters Guard Company of the Main Headquarters and Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia. He distinguished himself in this company as one of its bravest soldiers, served as a top secret courier, and became personal bodyguard for Leskosek, Kardelj, and other top leaders in the National Liberation struggle in Slovenia.

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As a courier, Zabukovec often had to fight his way through enemy traps and positions, but he always carried out his work with the greatest devotion. He distinguished himself as a fighter and gunner in the Headquarters Guard Company during the Italian offensive in 1942. As Leskosek's bodyguard, he participated in the German offensive in the Primorje in 1943 and later fought at Ponikve na Krasu, where his heroism enabled his surrounded comrades to escape. On that occasion he killed the German commander of the unit concerned. In 1944 he escorted the delegation from the Slovenian Main Headquarters to Drvar and again proved his bravery by destroying German paratroopers. He was known as the best courier in Slovenia and was very well liked by soldiers and their leaders.

At present, Zabukovec is a major in the Yugoslav Army.

Milos Zekic: He was born on 2 February 1915 to a farm family in the village of Sekovici, Vlasenica Srez. Zekic completed elementary school in Sekovici and 4 years in the gymnasium in Tuzla in 1931. He studied in the teachers' schools in Sarajevo, Mostar, and Petrinja. He was expelled from the fourth year of teachers' school because he organized a student strike. He then engaged in farming in Sekovic, until his conscription period began. After completing his military training, he was unemployed until 1941, when he found a job as day laborer in Kosovska Mitrovica. He joined the progressive labor movement while he was still attending teachers' school but became a member of the party after the war.

After Yugoslavia's capitulation, Zekic returned to his birthplace and started to work on preparations for an armed uprising under the directives of the party organization in Tuzla. In July 1941 he was arrested by Ustashi in Tuzla but escaped to Birac, where he began organizing armed groups and was one of the chief organizers of the uprising in Birac. He was active in the first uprisings in Vlasenica Srez. In 1941 - 1943, he was deputy commander and later commander of the Bircane Detachment, which held when all other detachments in eastern Bosnia were destroyed by the Chetniks. When the 6th Brigade of Eastern Bosnia was organized in August 1942, he became deputy battalion commander, and in 1942 commander of the 1st Fruska Gora Battalion. He became commander of the Birac Detachment in January 1943, and in March 1943 deputy commander of the 6th Proletarian Brigade of Eastern Bosnia. In July, he was appointed brigade commander, and in March 1944 commander of the 38th Division, and later commander of the 27th Division.

Zekic distinguished himself by his bravery and able leadership, for which he was twice commended by Tito. He distinguished himself especially in the battle in Maleseveci in November 1942, as brigade commander in the liberation and defense of Tuzla in October 1943, and in Karica Caire at the end of 1943.

At present, Zekic is a major general in the Yugoslav Army.

Pavle Jaksic: He was born on 2 February 1913 to a farm family in the village of Blatusa, Vrgin Most Srez. He completed elementary school in 1925, the gymnasium in 1933, and graduated from the Philosophy Faculty of the University of Belgrade. After completing his military training, he was employed as an instructor in the gymnasium in Rankovicevo. Known in Rankovicevo as an anti-Fascist, he participated in preparations for an uprising as soon as Yugoslavia was occupied. In June 1941 he went to Goc Planina, where, under the directives of the party organization in Rankovicevo, he organized armed groups, a company, and later the Kraljevo Detachment. He became a member of the party in July 1941. When the Kraljevo Detachment was organized in July 1941, he became its commander. Under his leadership, this detachment achieved significant results against the Germans until its withdrawal from Serbia. Jaksic participated personally in many battles. Disguising himself as a farmer, he would penetrate enemy garrisons

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to learn their strength. When the 1st Proletarian Brigade was organized in December 1941, he became commander of its 4th Battalion, with which he fought until the beginning of December 1942. Then he became commander of the 7th Banija Division, which acted as rear guard for the main Partisan forces and, during the Fourth Offensive, escorted a large number of wounded from Banija to the Neretva.

In December 1944, Jaksic was appointed commander of the 11th Corps, and in May 1944 chief of the General Headquarters of Croatia. When the Fourth Army was organized, he was appointed its chief of staff. He deserves much of the credit for this army's successes in the liberation of the western parts of Yugoslavia and Trieste.

At present, Jaksic is a lieutenant-colonel general in the Yugoslav Army.

Vlado Janic: He was born on 14 July 1904 to a blue-collar worker's family in Sisak. He learned the trade of mechanic in Sisak in 1920 and worked in the locomotive depot there until 1941. He became a member of the party in 1931. Since he was a very active party member, he was elected secretary of the Sisak Okrug Committee in 1935. At the Fifth Provincial Conference in 1949 he was elected to the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party. In 1934 and 1936, he was arrested for his work in the revolutionary labor movement and several times was imprisoned for 10-20 days.

After Yugoslavia was occupied, Janic began preparing for an armed struggle and organizing diversionary groups. On 23 July 1941 he organized near Sisak the 1st Partisan Detachment in Croatia. After attacks on the Zagreb-Sisak railroad line and against Ustashi and gendarmerie stations near Sisak and Petrinja, he and his detachment went to Banija, where they joined the Banija Partisans. When the Banija Okrug Committee was organized, he became its secretary, besides being a member of the operational military leadership of the Sisak Okrug Committee and commander of the Banija Detachment. In 1942 the party sent him to Slavonija, where he was commissar of the 12th Proletarian Brigade. In May 1943 he became commissar of the 28th Division, and in September commissar of the VI Slavonian Corps. He was also a member of the Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia and a member of the Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Croatia for northern Croatia. In the autumn of 1944 he was appointed commissar of the National Defense Corps.

Janic proved his great heroism in the fight against the people's enemies. He is very popular with the people, especially with blue-collar workers who know him as a well-known revolutionary and organizer of the uprising near Sisak. He was commended several times for successful leadership and has received Yugoslavia's highest awards.

At present, Janic is a lieutenant-colonel general in the Yugoslav Army and a member of the Yugoslav Army Constituent of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Mato Jerkovic: He was born on 19 February 1915 to a farm family in Novo Selo, Brinje Srez. He completed elementary school in Novo Prace in 1927. Until 1929 he tended livestock for rich farmers. By tutoring wealthy children, he completed the gymnasium in Sisak in 1937. In 1938, he joined progressive students at the University of Zagreb and became active in the revolutionary labor movement. He started to work for the National Liberation Movement in Sisak in July 1941 and became a member of the party in January 1942. During 1942, before he joined the Partisans, he maintained contact between Partisan units in Samarica and Brezovica. He was forcibly inducted into the Croatian Army, but he and his entire unit and equipment joined the Partisans on 6 May 1942. He was a soldier in the Banija Partisan unit until June, when he was appointed battalion commander, because he had distinguished himself by his bravery and able leadership.

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In October 1942 he was sent to the Croatian Zagorje, where he became commander of the Kalnik Detachment. In March 1943 he became deputy commander of the 12th Slavonian Division, and in May chief of staff of the VI Slavonian Corps. In April 1944 he was appointed commander of the VI Corps and after that deputy commander of the Third Army. At the end of the war, he was commander of the X Zagreb Corps.

Jerkovic was commended by Tito for his leadership. He distinguished himself in the destruction of the "Braun" offensive, in the April 1943 victory of the Slavonian units over the Ustashi and Home Defense Regiment near Susnjar, and in battles for the liberation of Podravina.

At present, Jerkovic is a vice admiral.

Djoko Jovanic: He was born on 9 October 1917 to a farm family in the village of Suvađa, Donji Lapac Srez. His family moved to the Backa in 1922, where he completed elementary school in Zednik in 1928. He studied in the gymnasium in Subotica and Bijeljina, where he came in contact with progressive youth and became active in the revolutionary labor movement. In 1936 he was sentenced to 10 months in jail for his revolutionary activity among students and was excluded from every gymnasium in Yugoslavia. After completing his jail sentence, he completed his military training in Nis, where he continued his revolutionary activity. After this he went to Subotica, where he became bureau member of the Okrug Committee of the SKOJ and editor of the progressive newspaper, Narodni glas. In 1941 he was arrested again but was released on 5 April because of the war. In May 1941 he went to Lika.

In Lika, Jovanic worked with several members of the party in organizing an armed uprising in Donji Lapac Srez. On 27 July 1941, armed actions were started under his leadership near Srb, where he had been appointed commander of the Srb Guerrilla Detachments. When the "Marko Oreskovic" Battalion was organized, he joined it and was appointed its commander in November 1941. Since he was very brave and intelligent, he quickly developed into a good commander. In May 1942 he was appointed commander of the 3d Lika Detachment, and in September deputy commander of the Main Headquarters of Croatia. In March 1943 he was appointed commander of the 6th Proletarian Division and remained in this position until the end of the war.

Jovanic distinguished himself in the attack on the Ustashi motorized column near Kulen Vakuf in October 1941, when he and his group killed several high-ranking Ustashi and Home Defense officers; in the battle in Sijanovi Klanac, where an Italian battalion was completely destroyed; and in the struggle for the liberation of Lapac on 27 February 1942, where he was seriously wounded. He rendered extraordinary service in the liberation of Yugoslavia as commander of the 6th Proletarian Division, which achieved its greatest victories under his command in the liberation of Serbia and Belgrade, and on the Srem front. He was commended several times by Tito for his leadership of this division.

At present, Jovanic is a lieutenant-colonel general in the Yugoslav Army.

Milan Joka: He was born on 18 February 1922 to a farm family in the village of Gage, Dvor Srez. He completed elementary school in the village of Rujovac and went to Caprag near Sisak to learn the mechanic's trade. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked in Caprag as a mechanic's helper until 1941.

After Yugoslavia capitulated, Joka returned to his birthplace and participated in preparations for an armed uprising. He joined the Partisans at the beginning of October 1941. When the Proletarian Company was organized in Banija, he joined it.

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Joka became a member of the SKOJ in May 1942 and was admitted to the Yugoslav Communist Party the next October. In 1942 he was sent with a selected group to Kalnik to support the development of the National Liberation struggle. He participated in the first actions in Slavonija, first as a soldier and later as platoon leader and commander. In November 1942 he was appointed a battalion commander in the Kalnik Detachment because of his bravery and able leadership. In October 1943 he was appointed commander of the "Jan Ziska" 1st Czechoslovak Brigade. At the end of the war, he was appointed chief of staff of the 28th Slavonian Division.

Joka distinguished himself especially in the attack on Miodovicevo, in the battles in breaking through the enemy encirclement, in the battle against tanks near Orahovica in 1943 (for which he was commended by the headquarters of the 6th Corps), and during the crossing of the Sava River near Ivanjski Bok, where he had to battle against enemy tanks and strong infantry. For this last action, he was also commended by VI Corps Headquarters. He also distinguished himself in the battles for the liberation of Podravina in 1943; in the attacks on Ludbreg and Novi Marof; and in the liberation of Belgrade, Bijeljina, and other cities.

At present, Joka is a lieutenant colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Nikola Karanovic: He was born on 14 December 1914 to a farm family in the village of Prkosi, Bosanski Petrovac Srez. He completed elementary school in Kulen Vakuf in 1927 and was engaged in farming until 1929. In 1931 he graduated from the Yugoslav Army School for Noncommissioned Officers and served in various places until 1941. He completed 4 years in the gymnasium in Pristina while serving as a noncommissioned officer.

After Yugoslavia capitulated, Karanovic returned to his birthplace and participated in preparations for an armed uprising. During the first days of the uprising he became commander of the "Covka" Partisan Detachment. He soon distinguished himself as a brave soldier, for he was the first to start every attack. In September 1941 he was appointed deputy commander of the Drvar-Petrovac Battalion. In April 1942 he took over as commander of the 5th Krajina Detachment, and in August he became the first commander of the 3d Krajina Proletarian Brigade. In August 1943 he was appointed commander of the 10th Krajina Division. After that he was deputy commander of the V Corps, and in January 1945 commander of the 5th Shock Division.

Karanovic distinguished himself in the battles near Vrtoc and Kulen Vakuf in 1941, against the Italians near Bosanski Petrovac in February 1942 (where he was seriously wounded), in the liberation of Jajce and Bihać in 1942, in the Fourth and Fifth Offensives near Prozor, on the Neretva and Sutjeska rivers, and at Balinovac. He was commended several times and received high awards for his bravery.

At present, Karanovic is a major general in the Yugoslav Army.

Joze Klanjscek: He was born on 29 April 1917 to a blue-collar worker's family in the village of Drtija, Kamnik Srez. He completed elementary school in Studenec-Ig and 3 years in the artisans' school in Ljubljana in 1935. As early as his elementary school days, he had to make his living by working for rich farmers. He learned the installer's trade in Ljubljana. Unable to find employment in his trade, he worked as bell boy and porter in hotels. After 1940 he was employed as a locksmith in Jesenice.

Klanjscek became active in the National Liberation Movement in the autumn of 1941. He joined the "Ljubo Sercer" Battalion in December 1941, and proved to be a brave and able commander. In April 1942 he became a company commander, in

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May a battalion commander, and in June commander of the Kocevje Detachment. In March 1943 he was appointed commander of the "Ljubo Sercer" Brigade. In November he became commander of the 14th Proletarian Division, and in January 1945, deputy corps commander. He distinguished himself especially in the Italian offensive against Rog in 1942 and in the destruction of the White Guard in Suha Krajina. He showed his leadership during the 14th Division's march to Styria and deserves much credit for the development of the liberation struggle in Styria and Carinthia. Klanjscek was wounded in action five times.

At present, Klanjscek holds the rank of colonel.

Veljko Kovacevic: He was born on 19 December 1912 to a poor farm family in Grahovo, Niksic Srez. He completed elementary school in Grahovo, attended the gymnasium in Niksic, and graduated from the Teachers' School in Cetinje in 1935. He studied at the Philosophy Faculty in Zagreb, where he actively participated in the progressive student movement. In 1937 he went to Spain and participated in battles on various fronts with the Spanish Republican Army. He became a member of the party in 1938. From 1939 to 1941 he was in various concentration camps in France.

After Yugoslavia capitulated, Kovacevic escaped and returned home. He participated in preparations for an armed uprising in the Croatian Primorje and Gorski Kotar. In July 1941 he was appointed commander of the Primorje-Gorski Kotar units. When the First Primorje-Gorski Kotar Detachment was organized in October 1941, he became its commander and in November was appointed a member of the Main Headquarters of Croatia. When the operational zones were organized in Croatia in April 1942, he was appointed commander of the 5th Operational Zone for the Croatian Primorje and Gorski Kotar. When the 13th Primorje-Gorski Kotar Division was organized, he became its first commander. He performed various functions during 1944. In January 1945 he was appointed commander of the VI Corps, and in May 1945 deputy commander of the 1st Tank Division.

Kovacevic was commended several times for his able leadership and bravery.

At present, Kovacevic is a lieutenant-colonel general in the Yugoslav Army.

Pero Kosoric: He was born on 5 February 1918 to a farm family in Sokolac near Sarajevo. He completed elementary school in Sokolac and the gymnasium in Bosanska Gradiska and Sarajevo in 1937. He studied law in Belgrade. He joined the progressive labor movement in 1937 while still a student. Under the directives of the party, he worked in a group of farm youth and achieved considerable success in reeducating the youth at Sokolac and in the Romaniya mountains.

After Yugoslavia was occupied, Kosoric returned to his birthplace. After May Slobodan "Seljo" Princip, Slavisa "Cica" Vajner, and Kosoric participated in the preparation and organization of an uprising in the Romaniya mountains. Kosoric became a member of the Communist Party in May 1941. Since he had distinguished himself as a brave soldier, he was appointed deputy commander of the Jahorina Detachment in August 1941, and in February 1942 member of the Operational Staff for eastern Bosnia. In August 1942, when the 6th Eastern Bosnian Proletarian Brigade was organized, he became its deputy commander. In March 1943 he was appointed commander of the 15th Majevica Brigade, and in September commander of 27th Division. In October 1944 he became commander of the 3d Eastern Bosnian Corps and remained in this post until the end of the war.

Kosoric distinguished himself in the defeat of the Chetniks in the Maleske mountains in November 1942, during the Fifth Offensive in the Celebic sector, and in the liberation of Sarajevo in April 1945 where he was wounded. Kosoric was commended several times for his extraordinary bravery and able leadership.

At present, Kosoric is a major general in the Yugoslav Army.

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Otmar Kreacic: He was born in 1913 to a blue-collar worker's family in Bugojno, Bosnia-Herzegovina. In 1925 his family moved to Zagreb, where his father obtained a job in the repair shop of the State Railroads and Kreacic attended the gymnasium. After 1931 he worked as a blue-collar worker on the railroad, in the Zagreb theater, and in the Osijek locomotive depot.

After 1935, Kreacic was active in the political and cultural work of the URS. He became a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1937. He went to Spain and fought as a member of the International Brigades until 1939. With other members of the brigades, he was transferred from Spain to France and held in various concentration camps.

In 1941, with the help of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party, Kreacic returned to Yugoslavia and immediately became active in the National Liberation struggle, first in Zagreb with the underground publication and distribution of party material, and then in the liberated area. Until the end of 1943, he worked in the Propaganda Section of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party. Here he organized the procedures which the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party and of the Main Headquarters of Croatia followed in the liberated area; worked on the ideological, political, and cultural education of party members, soldiers, and civilians; edited and published the first central newspapers in Croatia, such as the Vjesnik, Partizan, Dnevne novine, Naprijed, and others.

During this period, he distinguished himself on several occasions in defending hospitals when, with 20 armed Partisans, he repulsed the attacks of several Italian Fascist battalions and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. In February 1944 he was appointed commissar of the 12th Slavonian Division, and in the summer was appointed commissar of the VI Slavonian Corps of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. He distinguished himself by his bravery and by his able leadership of large military units. The VI Corps achieved great results under his leadership during the liberation of Slavonija and became the shock corps of the National Liberation Army. Kreacic remained in this post until the end of the war. In 1945 he was appointed deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Yugoslav Army. Kreacic was awarded the highest Yugoslav decorations for his meritorious service during the National Liberation War.

At present, Kreacic holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel general. He is chief of the Main Political Administration of the Yugoslav Army and deputy leader of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party of the Yugoslav Army Constituent. At the Fifth Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party, he was elected a member of the Central Inspection Commission of the Yugoslav Communist Party and at the Second Congress of the Croatian Communist Party, a member of the Central Committee of the Croatian Communist Party.

Danilo Lekic: He was born on 23 June 1913 to a teacher's family in the village of Kralje, Andrijevica Srez. He completed elementary school in Kralje and the gymnasium in Podgorica, Ivangrad, Bitolj, and Tetovo in 1931. He studied philosophy at Skoplje and then worked as a copy reader on newspapers. He was active in the labor movement while still a student, and he was politically suspect while a conscript. In 1937 he went to Spain, where he was battalion political commissar and deputy brigade political commissar. He participated in actions on various fronts and proved to be a very good soldier and an able party worker. At the beginning of 1939 he was transferred to concentration camps in France and later to Germany.

In July 1941, Lekic escaped from Germany and returned home, where he started work on the organization of the National Liberation struggle. In August 1941 he was appointed political commissar of the Macva Partisan Detachment and was successful in increasing its size and in liberating Macva in September 1941. In

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February 1942 he was appointed deputy commander of the 1st Proletarian Division and in November became its commander. In July 1943 he was appointed commander of the newly organized 16th Vojvodina Division, and in February 1944 commander of the XII Vojvodina Corps.

Lekic was a very brave and able commander. He distinguished himself especially in the heavy battles along the Drina in April 1943 and in the Fifth Offensive near Foca and Balinovac, where he and his brigade destroyed far stronger German forces and made it possible for the main forces of the National Liberation Army to break out of enemy encirclement. While commander of the XII Corps, he crossed the Drina, penetrated into Serbia in September 1944, and won great victories against the Germans and the Chetniks. He was commended several times by Tito for his bravery and able leadership.

At present, Lekic is a lieutenant-colonel general in the Yugoslav Army.

Milutin Lukovic: He was born on 22 July 1919 to a poor farm family in the village of Verelez, Takovo Srez. He completed elementary school in Gornji Milanovac in 1930. After 1932, he had to go to work because he was very poor. He worked as a merchant's apprentice, a waiter, and a farm worker; after 1938, he worked in the Brusnik mine.

When Yugoslavia capitulated, Lukovic was serving his military training period. After June 1941 he actively participated in preparations for an uprising. In August he joined the Cacak Partisan Detachment and became a member of the party in November 1941. When the 2d Proletarian Brigade was organized, he joined its 2d Battalion. He soon became corporal, then sergeant, and, in September 1942, deputy company commander. He participated in the Fourth and Fifth Offensives as a company commander. He was seriously wounded near Sjenica in November 1943 and was transferred to Italy for treatment in 1944. After his return he was appointed deputy commander of the Cacak area, where he remained until the end of the war.

Lukovic was very brave and devoted and therefore, was very popular among the soldiers. He distinguished himself especially in the battles for the liberation of Gornji Milanovac in 1941; in the liquidation of the Chetniks at Borike (for which he was commended and decorated); in the battles for the liberation of Bugojno, Kupres, Mrkonjic Grad, and Jajce in 1942; and in the battles near the Neretva, Humic, and Berane. He was wounded five times.

At present, Lukovic is a lieutenant colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Bogdan Mamula: He was born on 13 April 1918 to a farm family in Gomirje, Ogulin Srez. He completed elementary school in Gomirje in 1929 and then engaged in farming. In April 1939 he began his military training period. After Yugoslavia was occupied, he participated in the destruction of railroad lines, in the liquidation of prominent Fascists, in gathering arms, and in other actions. He joined the "Marko Trbojevic" Battalion. He became a member of the party at the beginning of 1942. In April 1942 he was appointed platoon leader in the Headquarters Guard in the Main Headquarters of Croatia. In June 1942, after completing the officers' course in Korenica, he was appointed company commander in the 1st Proletarian Battalion of Croatia, with which he fought bravely and ably in Lika, Dalmacija, Gorski Kotar, and Zumberak. When the 13th Proletarian (Croatian) Brigade was organized in November 1942, he was appointed a battalion commander. During 1943 he was an infantry instructor in the coastal sector. In November 1943 he was promoted to the rank of captain. In January 1944 he was appointed commander of the 3d Brigade of the 13th Division and, in May 1945, chief of staff of the 13th Division. For his heroism and able leadership, he was commended several times by the headquarters of the 2d Operational Zone, of the XI Corps, and of the 13th Proletarian Division.

At present, Mamula is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

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Radenko Mandic: He was born on 5 June 1917 to a farm family in the village of Biljusi, Trnava Srez. He completed elementary school in Biljusi and studied in the gymnasium for a short time, but being poor he had to give up his studies. He learned lathe-operating in the Military Technical Bureau in Cacak, where he worked until he had to begin his military training. After 1938, he was active in the revolutionary labor movement.

Mandic became a member of the party in April 1941, and soon after secretary of the SKOJ for Trnava Srez and a member of the Srez Party Committee. He participated in organizing and preparing an armed uprising in Trnava Srez. In August 1941 he joined the Cacak Partisan Detachment, where he soon distinguished himself by his bravery. When the main Partisan forces had to retreat from Serbia, he was ordered to remain in Serbia to recruit soldiers and to establish new units. During the war he served as deputy company commander, battalion commander, detachment commander, and brigade intelligence officer.

Mandic distinguished himself in the attack on the gendarmes at Guca and, in August 1941, in the battles against the Germans on the Rankovicevo-Cacak road near Lipnica bridge and near Zablace. In February and March 1942, encircled by Chetniks, he fought his way out of the encirclement with hand grenades and a pistol. He distinguished himself especially in June 1943, when he forced his way among the Chetniks in Kukici, destroyed them, and liberated a party worker; and in July, when he led a squad and destroyed enemy positions near Rucici.

At present, Mandic holds the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Petar Matic: He was born in 1920 to a farm family in Irig and was a farm worker. Before the war he joined the revolutionary labor movement and became a member of the party in 1940.

After Yugoslavia capitulated, Matic was one of the organizers of the uprising in his birthplace. In 1941 he was secretary of the Srez Committee in Irig. When the first Partisan units were formed in Fruska Gora, he was appointed commissar of the Irig Company. During the war, he was a battalion commander, a detachment commander, commander of the 3d Vojvodina Brigade, and commander of the 51st Vojvodina Division.

He distinguished himself in the destruction of the enemy offensive against Fruska Gora in 1942; in the battle against the Germans in the Bosut forests in October 1942; and in the winter of 1942, when, single-handed, he attacked Ustashi and gendarmes who were escorting Communists and sympathizers of the National Liberation Struggle, killed the gendarmes, and liberated his comrades. He was known as one of the bravest soldiers in the Srem units and was very popular with the people.

At present, Matic is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Milan Miljevic: He was born in 1909 to a farm family in the village of Jelasinovac, Sanski Most Srez and was a farm worker.

After Yugoslavia was occupied, Miljevic participated in preparations for an armed uprising in his birthplace. He organized an armed group with which he attacked the Ustashi garrison at Donji Kamengrad. Being brave and able, he soon became a leader. In 1941 he was appointed company commander, at the beginning of 1942 deputy battalion commander, and battalion commander in the second half of 1942. He successfully led his unit during the Fourth Enemy Offensive. After the retreat of the main Partisan forces, he remained with his battalion in the Podgrmec sector. When the battalion grew into a detachment, he became its commander. In 1944 and 1945 he was a brigade commander.

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He distinguished himself near Sanski Most in 1941, in 1942 in the battles against the Italians near Bosanski Petrovac and the liberation of Sanica and Prijedor, and in 1943 in the battles near Kamengrad, where, with one company, he destroyed strong elements of the "Tigar" Division. He proved his leadership in the attack against Banja Luka in January 1944; in the attack against Drvar; and in the battles for the liberation of Travnik and Kakanj, where, aided by a few soldiers and a field piece, he destroyed an armored train thus enabling units to cross a bridge.

At present, Miljevic is a lieutenant colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Milutin Moraca: He was born on 7 July 1914 to a farm family in the village of Stekerovci, Glamoc Srez. He graduated from the gymnasium in 1933 and from the Law Faculty in Subotica in 1940. After 1937 he was active in the progressive student movement, and worked in the "Svetlost" Progressive Student Association and in the "Preporod" Cultural and Educational Cooperative. He became a party member in 1939.

When Yugoslavia was attacked, he was captured by the Hungarians but escaped and went to Drvar at the beginning of June 1941 and began preparations for an armed uprising. In June 1941 he became a member of the staff of the Drvar Partisan Detachments, organized Partisan units, and took part in the uprising in the Drvar sector. In November 1941 he was appointed a battalion commander in the Drvar Partisan Detachment. In August 1942, when the 1st Krajinna Brigade was formed, he became its commander and remained in this post until May 1943, when he became commander of the 5th Krajinna Division. In March 1945 he was appointed chief of staff of the First Army.

Moraca was commended several times for his bravery and able leadership, as evidenced in the liberation of Drvar on 27 July 1941; in the battles at Bosanski Petrovac and near Glamoc in 1941; in the Sixth Offensive in eastern Bosnia; in the breakthrough of the 2d and 5th Divisions in Serbia in March 1944; and in the fighting for the liberation of Serbia, where he commanded the Northern Divisions Group which accomplished the breakthrough on the Srem front.

At present, Moraca is a lieutenant-colonel general in the Yugoslav Army.

Kosta Nadj: He was born on 13 May 1911 to a blue-collar worker's family in Petrovaradin. He completed elementary school and 4 years of vocational secondary school in Petrovaradin in 1926. From 1926 - 1929 he was learning a trade in the "Ikarus" Factory in Novi Sad. After that he enrolled in the Yugoslav Army School for Noncommissioned Officers but was arrested for his revolutionary activity in 1936. After his release from jail, he went to Spain in 1937, where he soon proved to be a very brave soldier and an able commander. He commanded a battalion and attained the rank of captain in the Spanish Republican Army. From 1939 to 1941 he was imprisoned in various camps in France and Germany before he escaped to Yugoslavia.

After his return, Nadj was active in organizing armed uprisings in Kordun, Bosanska Krajina, and eastern Bosnia by giving Partisans the benefit of his extensive war experience. In August 1941 he became a member of the Main Headquarters Staff of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In February 1942 he went to Bosanska Krajina. In December 1942 he was appointed commander of the I Bosnian Corps, in July 1943 commander of the III Bosnian Corps, in September 1944 commander of the Main Headquarters of the Vojvodina, and in October 1944 commander of the Third Army.

Under his command the Krajina units were significantly successful in the liberation of Jajce, Prijedor, Bihać, and other places. In 1943, when he was commander of the III Bosnian Corps, in less than two months he liberated eastern

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Bosnia, except Brcko. He crossed the Drava River, liberated a large part of Slavonija, and destroyed strong enemy concentrations near Dravograd. He was commended five times by Tito for his able leadership.

At present, Nadj is a colonel general in the Yugoslav Army.

Radojica Nenezic: He was born on 23 September 1921 to a farm family in the village of Bracanac, Niksic Srez. He completed elementary school in Markusica, one year of vocational secondary school, and 4 years in the gymnasium in Osijek. Since he was poor, he had to give up his studies and engage in farming in Ada, Slavonija. As a farm worker, he came in contact with progressive youth and became a member of the SKOJ in 1938. Being a very active and tireless worker for the party, he became a party member in May 1940.

In June 1941, Nenezic had to flee because of the Ustashi. He went to Klenje, Bogatic Srez, where he participated in preparations for an uprising under the leadership of the party organization. When the Macva Partisan Detachment was formed, he joined it, became corporal, and then sergeant. In April 1942 he was appointed to the Headquarters Guard of the Supreme Headquarters and remained with it until he was sent to Slavonija in September 1942. He became a battalion commander in the 1st Slavonian Partisan Detachment. When the 12th Proletarian Brigade was formed, he was appointed deputy brigade commander. In December 1942 he was appointed commander of the 17th Brigade. In May 1943, after successfully commanding the brigade in the "Braun" Offensive in Slavonija, he was appointed deputy commander of the 28th Division. In September 1943 he was appointed chief of staff of the VI Slavonian Corps, and in February 1944 commander of the 28th Division, a post in which he remained until the end of the war.

Nenezic distinguished himself by his bravery and able leadership in the battles in Macva in 1941; in the assault against Ustashi garrisons in Orljavac and Spanovica in 1942; in the battles for the liberation of Serbia, Belgrade, and Bijeljina in 1944; and in the liberation of Kostaonica, Petrinja, and other places.

At present, Nenezic is a major general in the Yugoslav Army.

Vangel "Tunel" Pecevski: He was born on 17 March 1922 to a blue-collar worker's family in Bitolj. He lost his father very early. After completing elementary school, young Pecevski found a job in the tobacco station in Bitolj and was active in the progressive labor movement before the war. In 1941, Pecevski was a member of the SKOJ and was very active in the National Liberation Movement, acting as courier, distributing pamphlets, and carrying arms and other materiel. At the beginning of 1942, he was arrested and interned in northern Bulgaria because of his work in the National Liberation Movement. Immediately after his release in July 1942, he joined the "Damjan Grujev" Partisan Detachment, where he served as a soldier and top-secret courier. Because of his dependability and bravery, he became a party member in January 1943. Necevski became one of the best couriers in Macedonia and was assigned as courier to the Main Headquarters of Macedonia.

Necevski distinguished himself especially in December 1942 when he was carrying party material and mail from Greece to Bitolj. Although surrounded by frontier guards, he broke through with his material. In 1943, while executing an order of the Main Headquarters of Macedonia, he was able to establish contact with Kavadar Detachment, which had crossed over into Greece, by making his way for 9 days through completely unknown territory. During 1944 he succeeded several times in establishing connections between the Central Committee of Macedonia with party organizations in the cities, despite Bulgarian blockades.

At present, Necevski holds the rank of major.

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Gojko Nikolis: He was born on 11 August 1911 to a priest's family in the village of Sjenicak, Vrgin Most Srez. He completed elementary school in Sjenicak in 1920. He graduated from the gymnasium in Sremski Karlovci and studied medicine in Belgrade University, from which he graduated in 1936. While at Belgrade University, he came in contact with progressive students and joined the revolutionary labor movement. He became a member of the SKOJ in 1934 and was admitted to party membership in May 1935. In 1937 he went to Spain, where he was director of a hospital and later was a battalion physician with the rank of 1st lieutenant in the 11th International Brigade. He returned to Yugoslavia in 1939 and was unemployed until 1941.

Immediately after Yugoslavia was occupied, Nikolis began to prepare for an uprising in his area. He organized a May Day celebration in Sjenicak and then went to Belgrade, where he began to work on preparations for an armed uprising under the direction of the party. He was given the task of organizing a medical service for Partisan units. In July 1941 he went from Belgrade to Rankovicevo, where he participated in consolidating the Kraljevo Partisan Detachment. At the end of 1941 he was appointed Medical Administrator in the Supreme Headquarters and remained in that post until the end of the war. He deserves much credit for organizing the medical service in Partisan units and later in National Liberation Army units.

At present, Nikolis is a lieutenant-colonel general in the Yugoslav Army.

Stevo Opacic: He was born on 15 October 1921 to a poor farm family in the village of Biocic, Knin Srez. Until 1941 he was a farm worker.

In July 1941, Opacic became active in the National Liberation movement. In October he joined Partisan units in the Knin area. When the 2d Dalmatian Proletarian Brigade was formed, he joined it. He became a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party in November 1942. In January 1943 he was appointed corporal of the "Grom Desetine" (Thunder Platoon) of the 3d Battalion, which was known for its courage and ability to carry out all assignments. He and his platoon were the first to cross the Neretva during the Fourth Offensive. Under heavy Chetnik fire, he led his soldiers in the assault and destroyed a Chetnik machine gun and bunker with hand grenades, thus making it possible for his brigade and the main forces of the National Liberation Army to cross the Neretva. In the battle at Bare during the Fifth Offensive, single handed, killed seven Germans. Although wounded in the leg, he was the last to leave the fight, covering the retreat of his unit. Because of this heroic action, he became known as one of the bravest soldiers in the brigade. At the end of 1943 he became a company commander. In May 1944 he was transferred to the 19th Dalmatian Division as a battalion commander and remained in that post until the end of the war.

At present, Janic is a major in the Yugoslav Army.

Marko Pericin: He was born on 4 March 1912 to a poor farm family in the village of Grgurevci, Sremska Mitrovica Srez. He completed elementary school in Grgurevci and then engaged in farming. He completed his wheelwright apprenticeship in Sremska Mitrovica in 1928 and worked as wheelwright in various villages in the Vojvodina until 1941.

Pericin became active in the National Liberation Movement in July 1941 by helping to organize underground armed groups in Srem. He was among the first to join the Fruska Gora Partisan Detachment in August 1941. He helped political prisoners escape from the prison in Sremska Mitrovica. He distinguished himself by his extraordinary bravery and became very popular among both civilians and soldiers. He joined the Yugoslav Communist Party in March 1942. The next month he became a company commander and in June a battalion commander. In March 1943

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he was appointed commander of the Srem Detachment and shortly afterwards became commander of the 1st Vojvodina Brigade. In March 1944 he was appointed a division commander and remained in this post until the end of the war.

Pericin was commended three times by Supreme Headquarters for his bravery and able leadership. He distinguished himself especially in the battle in Fruška Gora, where he contributed to the destruction of a whole Ustashi unit; in the battle against the Germans near Dvorac in October 1942, where although wounded, he led the assault of his unit and thus contributed greatly to the victory of the Partisan units over the Germans in Bosut forests; in the fight against the Chetniks in Maleševci in November 1942; in the attack on Vlasenica in 1943; and during the crossing of the Drina by the XII Corps in September 1944.

At present, Pericin is a major general in the Yugoslav Army.

Dragoljub Petrovic: He was born on 18 November 1919 to a farm family in the village of Petrovac, Leskovac Srez. He completed elementary school in Boskovci and one year in the gymnasium in Leskovac. After that he was a farm worker until 1941. He was a progressive and took part in the work of the SKOJ in Leskovac Srez.

After June 1941, Petrovic was active in the National Liberation Movement, participating in sabotage and organizing armed groups. The following October he joined the Jablanica Partisan Detachment and in November was admitted to party membership. At the end of 1941 he became a company commander in the Jablanica Partisan Detachment. During 1942 he was assigned to various duties. When the 1st South Morava Detachment was formed in February 1943, he became battalion deputy political commissar. In November he became a political commissar in the 2d South Morava Brigade. During 1944 he was deputy commander and commissar of the 21st Division, and later was sent to school.

Petrovic proved to be an extraordinarily brave and very able commander. He was commended several times for his able leadership during the enemy offensive against the units of southern Serbia. He was wounded four times during the National Liberation War.

At present, Petrovic is a major general in the Yugoslav Army.

Djuradi Predojevic: He was born on 15 April 1915 to a poor farm family in the village of Luska Palanka, Bihac Srez. He completed elementary school in Luska Palanka in 1925 and did farm work until 1934. In the latter year he enrolled in the Yugoslav Army School for Noncommissioned Officers and served as a noncommissioned officer in various places until 1941.

After Yugoslavia capitulated, he returned home with his arms. After Yugoslavia was occupied, Predojevic participated in preparations for an uprising. When it began on 27 July 1941, he joined the Podgrmec Partisan Detachment. Because he distinguished himself by his bravery and able leadership, he soon became a company commander and then a battalion commander. He became a party member in April 1942. In August he was appointed commander of the 2d Krajina Brigade, in 1943 deputy commander of the 11th Division, and in March 1944 commander of the 53d Division.

Predojevic was commended four times for his bravery and able leadership. He distinguished himself especially in the battles in Suvaca and Ljubija in 1941, in the battles for the liberation of Jajce in September 1942 (for which he was commended by Tito), in the assault on Bosanska Krupa in August 1942, in the attack on Sanski Most in December 1942, in the liberation of Derventa in 1944, in the final operations for the liberation of Yugoslavia, and in the

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fighting against the Germans in the Bosna River valley. He was seriously wounded three times. He was very popular in the Krajina units and among the people of Podgrmec.

At present, Predojevic is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Dako Puac: He was born on 27 November 1919 to a farm family in the village of Krusevo, Slavonska Pozega Srez. He completed elementary school in Strezevica in 1930 and did farm work until the beginning of his military training period in 1940.

After Yugoslavia's capitulation, Puac returned to his native village. In May 1941, he became active in preparations for an uprising under the direction of the party organization. On 27 October 1941, he joined the Slavonian Partisan Detachment, which was being formed at that time, and soon became a company commander. In June 1942 he was appointed battalion commander, and then deputy commander of the 12th Slavonian Brigade. He became a member of the Communist Party in 1942. In May 1943 he took over the post of commander of the 21st Brigade of the 28th Slavonian Division, which was newly formed. He was seriously wounded at Podvornica in Pokuplje in January 1944 and was sent to Italy for treatment. The following August, although still disabled, he joined fighting units and in November 1944 was appointed commander of the 24th Serbian Division, where he remained until the war ended.

Puac distinguished himself especially in the attack on Gornji Vrhovci in December 1941 and in the fighting for the liberation of Vocin, Vircovitica, Koprivnica, and other places.

At present, Puac is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Ilija Radakovic: He was born on 6 April 1923 to a blue-collar worker's family in the village of Josani, Udbina Srez. He completed elementary school in Otric near Gracac, spent 4 years in the gymnasium in Gospic, and studied in the teachers' school in Gospic. While attending the last-named school, he was working for the party. He worked with progressive youth organizations after 1937. Because of his progressive ideas, he was expelled from the teachers' school but continued his studies in Petrinja.

After the occupation, Radakovic returned to Otric, lived underground, and helped prepare for an uprising and organize armed groups. On the first day of the uprising in Lika, he became commissar of the Guerilla Detachment and participated in the battles near Gracac and Srb, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. He became a member of the party in December 1941. In November 1941 he joined the "Marko Oreskovic" Battalion, in December he became a company commissar, and in April 1942 a battalion commissar. When the Knin Brigade was formed in August 1943, he became its commissar, and in January 1945 commissar of the 19th Division, where he remained until the end of the war.

Radakovic was wounded several times and was commended for bravery and able leadership on several occasions. He distinguished himself in the first armed uprising near Gracac, in the liberation of Donji Lapac in February 1942, and in the liberation of Srb in March 1942.

At present, Radakovic is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Lazo Radakovic: He was born on 12 April 1913 to a farm family in the village of Mogoric, Gospic Srez. He completed elementary school in Mogoric in 1923 and studied in the gymnasium in Gospic but left school in the sixth year because of disagreements with the professors. He graduated from the Yugoslav Army School for Noncommissioned Officers in 1934 and served in various places until 1941. During the capitulation, he was arrested by the Ustashi but escaped and returned to his birthplace.

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Because the Ustashi made several attempts to arrest him again, Radakovic lived underground until the uprising started. In July 1941 he participated with the "Velebit" Detachment in the first battles against the Ustashi in the Gospić sector. Because of his bravery, he was admitted to membership in the Yugoslav Communist Party in October 1941. He was appointed a battalion commander in December 1941, and at the beginning of 1942 deputy detachment commander. In January 1943 he became commander of the 1st Brigade of the 6th Proletarian Division, and in November 1944 chief of staff of the division. In 1943 he was promoted to the rank of major. He was wounded four times and was awarded three medals for bravery.

At present, Radakovic is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Petar Radevic: He was born on 29 June 1918 to a farm family in the village of Rogami, Titograd Srez. He completed elementary school in Rogami in 1929, graduated from the gymnasium in Titograd in 1938, and enrolled in the Lower School of the Military Academy. When the war began, he held the rank of second lieutenant in the Air Force.

After the Yugoslav Royal Army capitulated, Radevic fought his way to his village and immediately became active in preparations for an uprising under the direction of the party organization. He taught military science and the handling of arms to youth. He joined the Rogami Guerilla Detachment on 13 July 1941 and distinguished himself by his bravery. In December 1941 he was appointed sergeant and then company commander in the 1st Proletarian brigade. He became a member of the party in 1942. In September 1942 he became a battalion commander in the 1st Dalmatian Brigade, with which he went through heavy fighting during the Fourth and Fifth Offensives. Because he was a former Air Force officer, he was assigned to take an aeronautical course in 1944. After its completion, he was appointed commander of an air regiment.

Radevic was commended several times for his bravery and leadership.

At present, Radevic is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Stevo Raus: He was born on 26 October 1916 to a farm family in the village of Brezicani, Prijedor Srez. He completed elementary school in Brezicani and then did farm work. He began his military training in 1937. From 1939 - 1941 he was again engaged in farm work. He participated in party work and joined the labor movement. Because of his revolutionary work and a conscientious fulfillment of party tasks, he was admitted to party membership in January 1941.

After Yugoslavia capitulated, Raus participated in preparations for an uprising and lived underground until the uprising began. He joined the Partisans in August 1941. Proving to be very brave and intelligent, he was appointed sergeant in the 2d Krajina Detachment in October 1941, and at the beginning of 1942 company commander. When the 1st Krajina Proletarian Brigade was formed, he was appointed battalion commander, in October 1942 deputy brigade commander, and in September 1943 brigade commander. At the end of 1944 he was appointed deputy commander of the 4th Krajina Division, and in April 1945 commander of the 24th Division.

Raus proved to be an able, steady, and excellent commander. His brave conduct and his presence in the front lines inspired soldiers with confidence. He distinguished himself in the battles for the liberation of Kljuc in August 1942 and for the liberation of Bihac in November 1942, in the battles on Kopaonik in August 1944, and in the liberation of Arandjelovac in September 1944.

At present, Raus is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

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Ante Rastegorac: He was born on 8 September 1923 to a farm family in the village of Zloselo near Kupres. He completed elementary school in Zloselo and spent 2 years in the gymnasium in Travnik. After 1935 he worked as a hired hand in Sarajevo. The next year he entered the railroad repair shop in Sarajevo as an apprentice. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked as an electrician until 1941. He became a member of the SKOJ in 1939.

After Yugoslavia was occupied, Rastegorac became active in the National Liberation Movement, collecting arms and ammunition, delivering pamphlets, and performing similar tasks. He was arrested twice but went underground after his second arrest and then joined the Kalinovik Detachment. In March 1942 he was transferred to the 1st Proletarian Brigade, in which he became a sergeant in July; in December 1942 he was admitted to party membership. He became a deputy company commander in January 1943, and in May deputy company commissar. After the Fifth Offensive he was appointed electrician in Supreme Headquarters, and was later sent to Italy and appointed company commander in the National Defense Battalion. After the liberation of Belgrade, he and his company went there and became a part of the Guard Brigade. In March 1945 he was appointed a battalion commander of the KNOJ (Korpus Narodne odbrane Jugoslavije, Yugoslav National Defense Corps).

Rastegorac was seriously wounded three times. He distinguished himself especially during the crossing of the Drina in April 1943, when he and several comrades volunteered to cross the Drina on a small raft under heavy enemy fire, took the Chetnik positions with hand grenades, and made it possible for the rest of the brigade and the 1st Proletarian Division to cross. He also distinguished himself in the fighting in Kocino Brdo, Zlatni Bor, and in other places.

At present, Rastegorac holds the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Ivan Rukavina: He was born on 26 January 1912 to a blue-collar worker's family in Otocac. He completed the gymnasium in Ogulin and studied medicine in Zagreb University, where he came in contact with progressive students and was admitted to membership in the SKOJ in 1933. Because of this revolutionary activity, he had to terminate his studies in 1934 and go abroad. He became a party member in 1935. At the end of 1936 he went to Spain, where he distinguished himself as a brave soldier and able leader, became a battalion commander with the rank of captain, and was seriously wounded. In 1939 he returned to Yugoslavia and served his military training period. He was unemployed until 1941, but he worked for the party. Since he was an anti-Fascist, he was sent to a concentration camp at the beginning of 1941 but was released after Yugoslavia capitulated.

After Yugoslavia was occupied, Rukavina, who was a member of the Military Committee for Croatia, helped organize armed units in Pokuplje, Kordun, Banija, and Zagreb. In August 1941 he was appointed commander of the Partisan Units for Kordun and Banija. When the Main Headquarters of Croatia was formed in November 1941, he was appointed its commander and remained at that post until the end of 1943. During 1944 he was commander of the IV Croatian Corps on duty at Supreme Headquarters and in November became commander of the Military Administration of the Vojvodina. Shortly before the war ended, he was appointed head of the Yugoslav Military Mission in Paris.

Rukavina deserves much credit for the organization of the uprising and for the stabilization of military units in Croatia. He was a brave and able commander.

At present, Rukavina is a lieutenant-colonel general in the Yugoslav Army.

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**Janko Sekirnik:** He was born on 18 May 1921 to a farm family in the village of Sveta Katarina, Rogaska Slatina Srez. He completed elementary school in Rogaska Slatina in 1933 and completed 3 years in the trade school and his apprenticeship in Ljubljana in 1939. He was employed as a chimney sweep in Ljubljana until 1941. While still a youth he joined the progressive labor movement, popularizing the Spanish Civil War, gathering contributions, and distributing pamphlets. When Yugoslavia was attacked, he joined the army as a volunteer by order of the party.

Sekirnik became active in the National Liberation Movement under the direction of Ljubo Serčer in July 1941. At the end of that month he became a courier between the Main Headquarters of Slovenia and Partisan units. Because of his bravery and devotion to duty, he became a member of the party in October 1941. As a courier he was twice arrested by the Italians but bore up well in the resulting interrogations. He became a sergeant in December 1941 and then a company commander in the Styrian Battalion. In June 1942 he was appointed a battalion commander, in the middle of 1943 a brigade commander, and in May 1944 a division commander.

Sekirnik was wounded nine times. He distinguished himself at the Sava River in May 1942, when he continued to fight although twice wounded. He was commended for this feat by the Main Headquarters of Slovenia. He deserves much credit for his leadership in the march to Styria. He was commended for bravery and leadership several times in 1943 and 1944.

At present, Sekirnik is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

**Ratko Sofijanec:** He was born on 4 March 1915 to a farm family in the village of Dubrava, Moravica Srez. He completed elementary school and then studied the tailoring trade; he completed the latter study in 1933. He worked as a tailor's helper in Cacak and Ivanjica. While serving his apprenticeship, he came in contact with progressive workers, joined the revolutionary labor movement, and worked in URS organizations. He participated in strikes and was arrested in 1939 for having participated in demonstrations. Because he was a progressive blue-collar worker, he was admitted to membership in the Yugoslav Communist Party in September 1941.

After Yugoslavia was occupied, Sofijanec was among the first to join the Moravica Company of the Uzice Partisan Detachment in July. He distinguished himself by his bravery and became a company commander in the Uzice Partisan Detachment. At the beginning of 1942 he was appointed commander of the 2d Uzice Battalion. When the 2d Proletarian Brigade was formed, he was appointed brigade commander in March 1942. During 1942 - 1943 he worked in various positions. In August 1944 he was appointed commander of the 24th Serbian Division, and then commander of the 22d Serbian Division. At the end of 1944 he was sent to school.

Sofijanec distinguished himself during the march of the Proletarian Brigades to Bosanska Krajina, in the liberation of Jajce on 25 September 1942, and during the Fifth Offensive at Gornje Bare and Donje Bare, one of the most brilliant operations of the 2d Dalmatian Brigade. He was commended for his bravery several times.

At present, Sofijanec is a major general in the Yugoslav Army.

**Dragutin Stanic:** He was born on 13 February 1913 to a poor miner's family in the village of Gornje Vodicevo, Bosanski Vovci Srez. He completed elementary school in Dobričin in 1925. He did farm work and later worked as a miner. He became a party member in 1941.

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After Yugoslavia was occupied, Stanic collected arms and prepared for the uprising under the direction of party organization. He was among the first to join the Partisans. Being very brave, he soon became a corporal, then a sergeant in the 2d Krajina Partisan Detachment. In April 1942 he was appointed a company commander. Because he distinguished himself during the offensive on Kozara Mountain, he was appointed a battalion commander in the 1st Krajina Brigade immediately after the offensive. In June 1943 he was appointed a brigade commander and promoted to the rank of major.

Stanic proved his extraordinary bravery in February 1942 in a battle against a strong German column which was moving from Dubica toward the liberated area; in the battles near Piskavica in 1942, where he led his platoon against an enemy battalion; and in the battles for the liberation of Jajce, Bihac, Tuzla, and other places.

At present, Stanic is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Trajko Stojkovski: He was born on 10 January 1923 to a poor farm family in Kumanovo. After completing elementary school, he began to learn a trade. While a young worker, he joined progressive labor youth. As a member of the SKOJ since 1941, he worked among youth, collected arms, distributed pamphlets, and performed similar duties. He joined the Kumanovo Partisan Detachment on 10 June 1943. When the 3d Macedonian Brigade was formed, he joined it and soon became a company commander, and then battalion commander. In September 1944 he was appointed commander of the 12th Macedonian Brigade.

Stojkovski distinguished himself as a soldier, a gunner, and a leader, very often playing the main role in defeating enemy units. He distinguished himself in the battle in Dragomanci in September 1943; in the battle near Drenak in December 1943, where he made it possible for the Kumanovo Battalion to hold its position and launch a counterattack against the "Lojane" mine, where he attacked although wounded; and in the battles of the liberation of Skoplje, where he made a breakthrough and prevented the Germans from destroying the bridges across the Vardar River.

At present, Stojkovski holds the rank of captain.

Niko Strugar: He was born on 21 May 1901 to a farm family in the village of Gornji Ceklin, Cetinje Srez. He completed elementary school in Gornji Ceklin in 1912 and enrolled in the gymnasium in Cetinje but had to give up his studies because of World War I. He engaged in farming until 1941, except for short intervals when he worked as a day laborer. He was a Communist Party sympathizer and was arrested for participating in the Belvedere demonstrations in 1936.

After Yugoslavia was occupied, Strugar participated in the first uprisings in the Cetinje area, was soon appointed a platoon leader, then, at the beginning of 1942 a company commander, and in March a battalion commander in the Lovcen Detachment. He became a member of the party in May 1942. When the 4th Montenegrin Proletarian Brigade was formed, he was appointed a battalion commander. In November 1943, when a group of battalions was sent to Montenegro to develop the National Liberation struggle and to destroy the Chetniks, he was appointed commander of the Battalion Shock Group. In January 1944 he was appointed commander of the 7th Montenegrin Brigade.

Strugar proved his extraordinary bravery and distinguished himself as a battalion commander during the Fourth Offensive on Bileca Guvno Mountain in his struggle to protect the wounded. By his extraordinary heroism and the heroism of his soldiers, he succeeded in protecting 4,000 wounded from Ustashi and German units. Tito, in a written commendation, cited him for his heroism. Strugar also distinguished himself in the battles for Plevlje in 1941, in the

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battles for Kupres in 1942, in the liberation of Dreznica and Jablanica in 1943, and in the Fifth Offensive. He was several times commended by Supreme Headquarters and the Main Headquarters of Montenegro for his heroic conduct and able command.

At present, Strugar is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Vojin Todorovic: He was born on 12 March 1914 to a blue-collar worker's family in Mostar. He had graduated from the gymnasium and had learned the saddlery trade in Sarajevo by 1933. He studied veterinary medicine and agriculture in Zagreb University, where he joined progressive youth and became a member of the SKOJ in October 1933 and a member of the party in March 1934. He was active among working youth in Sarajevo during school vacations, was arrested for this activity in 1936, but was released for lack of evidence in 1937. In August 1937 he went to Spain. In 1939 he was transferred to France and then to Germany, where he was a committee member of the National Party Group of Spanish Volunteers.

After Yugoslavia was occupied, Todorovic succeeded, through party connections, in returning to Yugoslavia in July 1941 and went to Bosanska Krajina. Soon after, he was appointed commander of the "Gavrilo Princip" Battalion in the Grahovo area, and then commander of the Grahovo Battalion. In December 1941 he became deputy commander of the 1st Krajina Detachment. In February 1942 he was appointed commander of shock battalions. The following May he was appointed deputy commander of the 1st Krajina Brigade, and at the end of 1942 its commander. In 1943 he was deputy commander of the 4th Krajina Division, and in March 1944 commander of the 39th Banja Luka Division. At the end of the war he was commander of the 10th Division.

Todorovic proved to be a very brave soldier and an able commander. He distinguished himself in the battles near Bosanski Novi at the beginning of 1942, near Budimlic Japra in February 1942, and in the attack on the Rajlovac airfield in August 1943, for which he was commended by the Supreme Commander. He deserves much credit for the significant successes of the 1st Krajina Brigade in the liberation of Jajce, Bihac, and other towns. In the final struggle for the liberation of Yugoslavia, he penetrated deep into enemy positions and forced many enemy units to surrender. He was commended several times.

At present, Todorovic is a lieutenant-colonel general in the Yugoslav Army.

Mate Ujevic: He was born on 26 April 1920 to a blue-collar worker's family in the village of Krivodol, Imotski Srez. He completed elementary school in Krivodol in 1932, completed 3 years in the secondary vocational school in Imotski, and then enrolled in the technical school in Nis but had to give up his studies because of poverty. In 1934 he got a job in the Bogovina mine, where he completed his apprenticeship in 1938. He worked as a mechanic at Ivanjica until 1940. He joined the progressive labor movement during his apprenticeship and in July 1940 became a party member.

After Yugoslavia capitulated, Ujevic lived in Krivodol for a short time, but being persecuted by the Ustashi, he escaped to Serbia where he went underground because the Germans knew he was an active Communist. Upon his arrival in Serbia, he became active in preparing for the armed uprising and helped organize the Moravica Company of the Uzice Detachment, first becoming its deputy commissar, and in November 1941 its commissar. When the 2d Proletarian Brigade was formed, he was appointed a battalion commissar. In April 1943 he was appointed commissar of the 2d Dalmatian Proletarian Brigade, with which he fought through the Fourth and Fifth Offensives. In June 1944 he worked in the Oblast Council of the National Liberation Front of Dalmatia.

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Ujevic became an example of bravery in his unit. Although he was wounded four times, he always returned to duty before he was well. He distinguished himself in the battle on Zivanj Mountain on 13 June 1942, in the struggle for the liberation of Kupres, on the Neretva River, and in the operations at Gornje Bare and Donje Bare, where his brigade accomplished one of its most brilliant feats by resisting continuous attacks of ten times stronger Germans, making it possible for the main Partisan forces to break through at Sutjeska and Zelengora.

At present, Ujevic is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Franjo Herljevic: He was born on 21 June 1915 to a poor blue-collar worker's family in Tuzla. After completing elementary school, he attended the gymnasium but had to give up his studies because of poverty. From 1932 - 1936 he studied printing in Tuzla and then worked as a printer in Tuzla, Sarajevo, and Belgrade. He participated in URS activities and became a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1940.

After Yugoslavia was occupied, Herljevic helped prepare for the uprising under the directives of the party organization in Tuzla, and on 22 June 1941 he left Tuzla for the field. In August 1941, as platoon leader of the Bircane Detachment, he participated in the first battles against the Ustashi and Home Defense troops in the Vlasenica and Zvornik areas. In October 1941 he was appointed a company commander in the Majevica Detachment. When the Chetniks made a surprise attack on the headquarters of the Majevica Detachment and he was ordered to inform the Ozren Partisans of the situation, he did so by making his way through numerous Chetnik ambushes. In July 1942 he became commander of the Proletarian Company in the Bircane Detachment, and in October commander of the 6th Eastern Bosnian Proletarian Brigade. In February 1943 he was appointed a battalion commander of the 6th Brigade, and in May deputy commander of the 15th Majevica Brigade. In September 1943, when the 18th Croatian Brigade was formed, he became its commander, and in October 1944 commander of the 38th Division.

Herljevic distinguished himself by his personal bravery and able leadership in the battles with the Germans in the Bosut forests in November 1942, during the Fifth Offensive, in the battles on Zlatni Bor Mountain, in the liberation and defense of Tuzla in October 1943, in the battles at Borogovo near Sekovic, in the liberation of Sarajevo, and in a number of other operations. He was commended twice and was wounded several times.

At present, Herljevic is a major general in the Yugoslav Army.

Ivo Sibl: He was born on 28 October 1916 to a white-collar worker's family in Virovitica. He studied in secondary and teachers' schools in Virovitica, Zagreb, Cakovec, and Vrsac until 1937. He was unemployed until 1939 because he belonged to the progressive youth movement. After completing his military training, he was employed in Bujanovci and later became librarian in the Advanced Economic School in Zagreb.

After Yugoslavia capitulated, Sibl, as a member of the SKOJ, helped organize an armed shock group in Zagreb. In September he and the group accomplished several missions in Zagreb, such as slaying the known Ustashi spy, Meyerhold (for which Sibl was admitted to party membership), and killing German airmen. These actions contributed greatly to the development of the National Liberation Movement in Zagreb. Because he was in danger of being arrested by the Ustashi police for these activities, he went underground and was transferred through party connections to liberated Banija in January 1942. He participated in the first skirmishes in Banija and soon became political delegate of a platoon and a company commissar in the Banija Partisan Detachment. In July 1942 he was appointed a battalion commissar of the Kalnik Partisan Detachment. In May 1943 he was appointed commissar of

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the 17th Slavonian Brigade, then commissar of the 28th Division, and in October 1943 commissar of the 2d Operational Zone. In January 1944 he was appointed commissar of the X Zagreb Corps.

Sibl participated in many battles in Banija, Slavonija, and the Croatian Zagorje and distinguished himself as an unusually brave soldier and very able commander. He deserves much credit for the successes of Partisan units in Slavonija and the Croatian Zagorje. He was commended several times.

At present, Sibl is a major general in the Yugoslav Army.

Bosko Siljegovic: He was born on 6 May 1915 to a priest's family in the village of Mirkovac, Bosanska Dubica Srez. He completed elementary school in Medjuvodje and Dvoriste and 4 years study in the gymnasium in Prijedor and Banja Luka in 1930. He attended teachers' schools in Banja Luka, Karlovac, and Negotin. He studied philosophy in Skoplje and Zagreb, but he was expelled from the Zagreb Faculty because of his revolutionary activity in 1939. After that, he worked on recruiting youth and farmers for the revolutionary movement. Because of his progressive work and devotion to party duties, he became a party member in September 1940.

After Yugoslavia was occupied, Siljegovic had to go underground because the Ustashi were looking for him because he was a Communist. He helped prepare for the armed uprising on Kozara Mountain. He joined Partisan units on 27 July 1941. The next month he became the political delegate of his platoon, in September battalion commissar, and in December commissar of the 2d Krajina Detachment. From March to October 1942, as a member of the Okrug Council of the People's Front, he helped organize the people's government and the People's Front. In October 1942 he was appointed commissar of the 5th Kozara Brigade. At the end of 1942 he was elected a member of the Oblast National Liberation Council of Bosanska Krajina and a member of the Oblast Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party of Bosanska Krajina. In May 1943 he became commissar of the 4th Krajina Division, in June 1944 commissar of the VIII Corps, and in March 1945 commissar of the Fourth Army. Siljegovic deserves much credit for organizing the armed uprising on Kozara Mountain and for consolidating military units. As brigade, division, and corps commissar he achieved significant results in reeducating fighters politically and in developing morale, with the result that units under his leadership achieved great successes in liberating Yugoslavia. He was commended several times by Tito.

At present, Siljegovic is a lieutenant-colonel general in the Yugoslav Army.

Vitomir Sirola: He was born on 16 September 1904 to a farm family in the village of Brnasi, Susak Srez. He completed 6 years in the elementary school in Sveti Matej in 1929 and 2 years in the artisans' school in Kastav in 1931. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked as a commercial salesman in Susak until 1941.

After Yugoslavia capitulated, he became active in the National Liberation Movement in September 1941. In November 1941 he joined the Tuhobici Company and proved to be a brave and intelligent soldier. He was admitted to membership in the party in 1942. He was appointed company commander in the 2d Primorje-Goranski Detachment, and in June battalion commander. At the end of 1942 he was appointed detachment commander of the 5th Operational Zone, in September 1943 brigade commander, and in December 1944 commander of the Operational Staff of Istria.

Sirola distinguished himself in the battles in Tuhobici in 1941, where he contributed greatly to the destruction of strong Italian forces, and where, in November 1941, unarmed, he attacked an Italian guard and took his rifle. He also distinguished himself as an able commander in defeating the offensive against

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Dreznica in 1943. He deserves much credit for the development of the National Liberation Movement in Istria. He likewise distinguished himself in attacks on enemy strongholds in Gracisce, Sumbreg, Sveta Nedelja, Moscenice, and in other places. He became very popular with both the soldiers and the Istrian people.

At present, Sirola is a colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

Milan Sijan: He was born on 15 September 1944 to a poor farm family in the village of Kumrovo, Donji Lapac Srez. After he completed elementary school in Kumrovo, he left Kumrovo when he was 17 to find a job. He worked in various parts of Serbia and after 1933 did manual labor in Belgrade. He became active in trade union activities especially among waterfront workers. He was accepted as a candidate for party membership in 1939. In December 1939, he was arrested for his participation in demonstrations, and in January 1940 was arrested for distributing pamphlets and sentenced to 14 months in prison. In April 1941, after his release from prison, he was escorted to Kumrovo.

After Yugoslavia was occupied, he became active in organizing an uprising near Srb and was admitted to party membership. Shortly before the uprising, he became a member of the Headquarters of the Guerilla Detachments of Srb and Vicinity and also detachment commissar, and in September 1941 he became commissar of the "Capajev" Partisan Detachment. He participated in the uprising and proved to be a very brave soldier and an able leader. At the end of 1941 he became commissar of the "Marko Oreskovic" Battalion, and in the spring of 1942 deputy commander of the 3d Lika Detachment. When shock battalions were formed, he was appointed commander of the Lika Shock Battalion, then commander of the 1st Lika Brigade, and at the end of the year commander of the 3d Lika Brigade. After the liberation of Belgrade, he became a member of the Bureau of the Local Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party for Belgrade and president of the Local Trade Union Council.

Sijan proved to be an extraordinarily brave soldier and able commander, always at the head of each assault. He distinguished himself in the attack against Ustashi and Home Defense Troops near Kulen Vakuf in October 1941, in the liberation of Donji Lapac in February 1942, in the battles in the Knin area in May 1942, in the Fourth Offensive at Zulesevic and Boricevac, in the destruction of the German attack against Drvar, and in other battles. He was wounded four times.

At present, Sijan holds the rank of major general.

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